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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all eases send stamps for that purpose.

The President's Preference for State Control.

We observe with interest that Mr. ROOSEVELT has declared what seems to be a theoretical preference for State supervision of the business activities of corporations within the States. This is as it should be. Probably most students of the history and spirit of our institutions will agree with the President in this particular.

While personally preferring State control to Federal control, however, Mr. ROOSEVELT dismisses the former and advocates the latter because he believes that uniformity of State legislation cannot be secured. We quote from the Cincinnati speech the result of his cogi-

" It might be better if all the States could agree to work along the same lines in dealing with corporations, but I see not the slightest prospect of such agreement. Therefore, I personally feel that ultimately the nation will have to assume the responsibility of regulating these very large corporations which do interstate commerce. The States must combine to meet the problem caused by the great combinations of capital; and the easiest way for the States to combine is by action through the National Government."

But what Mr. ROOSEVELT regards as "the easiest way " for the States to combine, namely, the process of Constitutional amendment, requires the concurrent consent of at least thirty-four of the forty-five States to divest themselves of, and surrender, and turn over to the Congress at Washington, special powers of enormous importance now reserved to their own Legislatures by the Federal Constitution.

If he cannot hope to persuade the States to combine in similar legislation. while preserving the power that is now Constitutionally theirs, how in the name of common sense has Mr. ROOSEVELT brought himself to believe that he can ever induce them, to the number of thirty-four, to abdicate in favor of the Federal Government in order to accomplish precisely the same purpose?

This question seems to us to be eminently fair and practical.

Politics.

As a responsible observer of events of importance in this country we are con-

strained to report this: The immediate effect of President ROOSEVELT'S proposition for a Constitutional amendment conferring upon the General Government the control of corporations is toward consolidating and reinspiring the Democratic party and splitting the Republican party.

Is Australia Dissatisfied With Federation?

According to a despatch from Sydney, New South Wales, which we published the other day, resolutions have been moved in several of the State Legislatures in favor of the dissolution of the Australian Commonwealth. Although there is no apprehension that such resolutions will be immediately passed, there seems to be no doubt that the working of federal institutions has provoked some discontent, and it is admitted by Sir W. J. LYNE, the Commonwealth Minister for Home Affairs, that the federal machinery is intricate and expensive. That under any circumstances a dissolution of the confederation would be difficult will be evident if we recall the conditions prescribed for the amendment of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Before noting those conditions. we may point out a feature of the federal organic law to which the constituent States assented only with reluctance, which could hardly fail to become a fruitful source of jealousy and recrimination between the Federal Government on the one hand and the State governments on the other. We refer to the arrangements made with reference to customs and excise duties, upon which. before the confederation was formed, the several Australian States mainly depended for their revenues. It will be remembered that Rhode Island for a considerable time refused to accept the Constitution framed at Philadelphia in 1787, and remained outside of the Union established after the adoption of that instrument by nine States, because she was unwilling to surrender to the new Federal Government the income derived from customs duties. The advocates of confederation in Australia encountered a similar obstruction, which was only surmounted in the case of Western Australia by a special provision that this State, if it would enter the Commonwealth from the outset, might continue to levy customs duties on goods passing into its territory for five years after the imposition elsewhere of uniform duties by the Federal Government.

toms and excise duties was overcome by a remarkable provision that, during a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth. and thereafter until the Parliament should fourth of the net annual revenue of the Commonwealth accruing from customs by the Commonwealth toward its own n the money question between the PAT knew his men. If he was a "good

States and the Federal Government. With an eye to the possibility that its share of three-fourths of the net annual proceeds of customs and excise duties might prove inadequate in the case of a particular State, the framers of the Commonwealth Constitution provided that, during a period of ten years after the establishment of the confederation and thereafter until the Parliament should otherwise provide, the Parliament might furnish financial assistance to any State, on such conditions as the Parliament should deem fit

Suppose, however, that, in spite of the pains taken in the Constitution of the Commonwealth to conciliate State interests, there should arise such dissatisfaction with federation in one or another exction of Australia as found vent in the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, and of other Manhattan politicians have subsequently in the Hartford Convention. We may take for granted that a dissolution of the Australian Commonwealth, however earnestly it might be ing of their supporters than to sneer at urged in certain quarters, could not more easily be brought about than a tells now; and we dare say there were mere amendment of the Commonwealth Constitution: for the British Parliament, which would be the ultimate court of appeal, would undoubtedly require the wishes of the Australian people, as to the dissolving or amending of their Federal Constitution, to be signified in the manner prescribed by that instrument Turning, then, to the text of the organic law, we observe that an amendment of the Commonwealth Constitution, although more easily attained than an amendment of our own Constitution. would be nevertheless a deliberate and

difficult operation.

A proposal for the alteration of the federal organic law of Australia must be passed by a majority of each House of the Parliament, not less than two or more than six months after which passage it shall be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for members of the Federal House of Representatives. Lest a State, however, which permits women to vote shall have an unfair advantage, it is provided that, until the qualification of electors of the House of Representatives becomes uniform throughout the Commonwealth, only one-half of the electors voting for and against a proposed Constitutional amendment shall be counted in any State in which "adult " suffrage, as distinguished from manhood suffrage, prevails. Again, lest a combination of the smaller States should modify the Constitution to the detriment of the larger, it is provided that a Constitutional amendment shall not be presented to the Governor General for the King's assent, unless it shall be approved, not only by a majority of the States, but also by a majority of all the electors voting. We pass over the provision made for the case of preliminary disagreement touching a proposed Constitutional amendment between the two houses of Parliament

We note, however, that in one particular the Commonwealth Constitution. like the Constitution of the United States. is practically non-amendable. It is provided that no alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of Parliament or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives shall become law, unless it is approved by a majority of the electors coting in the State concerned

It is manifest that, whatever sporadic discontent with federation may be exhibited from time to time in Australia, it can never become dangerous until it not only becomes preponderant in a majority of the States, but also infects an absolute majority of all the voters.

Mr. Murphy and the Stone Age.

Sunday the Rev. PERCY S. GRANT of the Church of the Ascension gave his opinion of the Hon. CHARLES F. MURPHY. the present head of Tammany:

" You have before you to day the spectacle of ; man who has been elevated to a large political position. He began his life in a shipyard. There he became famous because he could whip all the other boys in the yard. After a while he opened itquor saloon, and in time was called a 'good fellow' by those unfortunates who frequent such places. They patted him on the back, and soon he became their leader. Some political prominence soon came to him, and in a few years he was worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Now he is in a high political position. We might well ask, did he get his wife in a forest with a club? Does he cat raw meat? Those attainments he has made are not of these days, but of the Stone Age."

Possibly shipyards and liquor saloons were not in a state of high development in the Stone Age; but characters like Mr. MURPHY are common enough in this age and it can do no good to regard them with that superior and even contemptuous air with which Mr. GRANT and doubtless many other excellent men look upon them. It may be better for a boy to have educational and social advantages, but surely it is to his honor if without them he makes his way in the world, gains the esteem of those who know him and comes to have wealth and a measure of political honor. The succass of Mr. MURPHY is due to his own industry, ability and social qualities. He had to take what work lay to his hand. His interest in athletic sports may be forgiven, for it is shared by most folks in these days and notably by those who are graduated from more luxurious colleges than the school of necessity. If he could whip all the other boys in the shipyard, then he had their respect and showed himself their leader; and we The opposition of other States to don't know that it is any worse to be a renunciation of the control of cus- Cock of the Yard than Cock of the

School Then he took to keeping a liquor saloon. Well, there are social distinctions hard to understand: and we leave it to the sociologists to explain why brewing otherwise provide, not more than one- and the wholesale liquor business are eminently decorous while the retail selling of beer and liquor is prescribed. and excise duties should be applied At any rate, the saloon is a school and centre of politics. The "unfortunates expenditures: the remainder-three- who frequent saloons comprise a very fourths or more-should be paid to the considerable part of the voting populaseveral States, or applied toward the tion: and their knowledge of local polipayment of interest on debts of the sev- ties is far more intimate than that of eral States taken over by the Common- most of the persons who, not from malice wealth. Nor was this the only precau- but from want of acquaintance with ion taken to avert friction and collision | them, hold them in contempt. Mr. MUR-

fellow," that is scarcely a crime, and in a local politician it is an immense advantage. It is the strength of the Tammany politicians that they have a thorough knowledge of their districts and a thorough sympathy with their people. They are friends, advisers, helpers. The political organization that would make head against Tammany must use substantially the same methods. Not its graphical draughtsmen is extremely technivices but its real human virtues and its hearty, democratic spirit are the sources of Tammany's hold upon its followers. Corruption profits only a few; and the many are kept in line by no such forbid-

den means. Mr. MURPHY was a good business man as well as a good fellow. He made money in the liquor trade. Then he took up another occupation. Hundreds risen in the same way. It is a good deal better to try to understand such men and the secret of their influence and the feelthem. Force told in the Stone Age and palæolithic good fellows who had the art of winning the cave and lake-dwelling vote.

Women, Letter Writing and Men.

In yesterday's Sun a Brooklyn woman chid us more in sorrow than in anger for having dared to say that women are or should be the letter writers. Why should they be? asks she of Brooklyn. Have they more opportunity, leisure and so on? Have they nothing to do at home? Are they better letter writers than the men folks? Finally, "is there any reason tenable why you should say that women should be the letter writers?"

It might be wise to run away, but we're going to face the music. First, a little lump of apology. It was scarcely courteous and far from sage to say that women " should be " the letter writers. Man, petty man, has no call to prescribe a duty to his betters. We meant and mean that women have a gift for letter writing and are the best letter writers COWPER, GRAY, BYRON, all the great men letter writers may be thrown out of court. We hold this truth to be selfevident that women as a class write better letters than men. In this typewritten and telegraphic age the old gracious, leisurely art of correspondence may have fallen far; but if there are traces of it, the gracious sex has the most of them. Noblesse oblige. The women folks are victims of their own distinction.

Even take all literary merit and charm from letters. Confine letter writing, if you please, to commonplace and more or less formal communication between distant scattered members of a family. Men are too lazy, too selfish, too much bedevilled by conviction that they are too busy " to be trusted to keep up this communication. They can dictate, telegraph, telephone. As a rule, they won't write. More unselfish, more genuinely industrious and making much less fuss about it, the women will supply here as in so many other matters the defects

of their so-called lords. Besides, perhaps women like to get letters better than men do; and it is our private belief, uttered very humbly, that they like to write letters more or don't dislike it as much.

We extract from one of the most venerble journals of Boston, the Evening Transcript, this portentous phrase;

Those who have the anthracite coal fields t trust for the American people-Meaning the owners of the anthracite

nines. The same idea has cropped up in other quarters very different in character and sentiment from that which produces our esteemed contemporary.

If the idea that the anthracite mine owners are trustees is to be taken seriously and the discussion of it is to continue, it must end in explosion into the gas of which. according to the logic of our system, it is composed or it must materialize into general socialism.

There is some danger that the purport of Secretary HAY's remonstrance to the Powers about Roumania's treatment of the Jews may be misunderstood. Religion does not enter into the matter and the Secretary is careful not to adduce it as a cause for Roumania's persecution. From the narrower point of view, the only one that the Powers can be asked to consider, the United States wishes to protect itself from undesirable immigrants who are not merely paupers on landing, but are unlikely ever to earn a living by honest work.

Though religious fanaticism may have something to do with the movement against the Jews in Western Europe, much stronger elements of opposition to them as a race, political, economic and social, have brought on the persecutions that have sent Polish. Russian and Roumanian Jews across the Atlantic. That side of the difficulty has been explained lucidly by Prof. Goldwin SMITH in his " Questions of the Day." The Jew as the holder of the money power in villages and small towns has made himself hateful to the peasant, while Governments distrust him as an alien within the State.

What European States do with the Jews within their own boundaries may be their own concern, but when oppression has reduced these people to pauperism and driven them out into the world, it is certainly the right of the neighbors on whose mercy they are cast to protest.

A matter that should engage the attenion of Secretary of War Root when he returns to his desk, is the preparation of a broad plan for the assignment to stations of the various commands of the army, so that the units may be placed where they will be most valuable, and where they will find the duties for which each is intended. Thus far the only plan in use is to keep a regiment only two years at a time in the Philippines: and even this is not always followed closely. More than this is necessary, however, as the recent assignment to duty at Skagway, Alaska, of two companies of the Eighth Regiment, shows This regiment has barely landed from the transport, after two years' service in the islands; but Companies K and M have already been ordered to Alaska, thus exchanging one extreme of temperature for the other. Even if the Department of the Columbia has only newly returned troops to draw upon for service in Alaska, there are troops in other departments that might be sent there; troops that have reacclimatized themselves after their service in the tropics, and are better fitted for an Arctic

NIGGARD PAY FROM THE CITY. HAD DR. COOK EXAMINE DEDRICK Topographical Draughtsman's Complaint Quit the Erik

Borne Out by Inquiry. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A coleducation costs time and money as even the most ignorant knows. But appreciation in municipal government is well exemplified by the following facts: The civil service examination to be passed by a candidate for the eligible list of cal. It is rarely attended by more than or forty applicants. The salary offered varies from \$1,000 to \$1,800 according to an arbitrary "grade." The work is the same in all grades. The city employs per-haps a hundred such draughtsmen. Last public to-morrow. ear three examinations were held, but racancies occurred faster than they could filled from the eligible lists because few competent men will accept the low salaries offered. The chances of promotion are

almost nil. In one department employing twenty-five but three have had their salaries raised \$100 in ten years. From that office twenty men resigned in two years. Only seven of the vacancies could be filled. Those who left are now receiving elsewhere from \$100 to \$600 more a year.

Each department is unwilling to "transfer" an employee to another because it loses thus an experienced man whom it must replace with a novice. There is, therefore, not the slightest incentive to faithful or efficient work.

not the slightest incentive to faithful or efficient work.

An examination was held March 25, last. On June 18, an eligible list of forty-one was promulgated. The first fifteen (containing many already in public positions) were certified to seven departments. They were offered \$1,200, and almost to a man refused. Then one department offered \$1,350 and filled five vacancies. One vacancy at \$1,500 was instantly filled.

The secretary of the Municipal Civil Service, with lordly indifference to the rights of more

filled five vacancies. One vacancy at \$1,500 was instantly filled.

The secretary of the Municipal Civil Service, with lordly indifference to the rights of more than twenty others on the list, refused to certify them, and held a new examination Sept. 19 to secure anything that would accept the \$1,200 salary, thus endeavoring to depreciate the wages irrespective of what the market value of the services may be, and rob faithful, uncomplaining men of what new conditions in the wage market, prosperous?) times and infinitely higher cost of living entitle them to have.

Is this right? especially when ten years service destroys or seriously affects the eyesight of every man who does this work?

Many or most of them are technical school graduates. Yet they are paid less than masons, carpenters, policemen, cabinet makers and a host of others.

Truly education seems to be a fine thing: Yet all sorts and conditions of men are made. Commissioners, heads of bureaus, secretaries, chief clerks, &c., and no trouble is ever experienced in raising their salaries or those of their political favorites as clerks.

Is that all we can expect from a reform administration with a college president at its head?

One of these bureaus employing upward

head? One of these bureaus employing upward One of these bureaus employ visited but of twenty-eight men has been visited but three times by a Commissioner in five years have times by a Commissioner in five years and then only on matters relating to his private interests. How can such men (who have never seen the inside of a technical school) be expected to appreciate the value of such services?

ROBERT PEEL

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. Secretary S. William Briscoe of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, when the statements in the foregoing communication were outlined to him yesterday

There is undoubtedly great justifi-"There is undoubtedly great justification for the complaint made by THE SUN'S correspondent. Apart from the fact that in most of the city departments topographical draughtsmen do not seem to get salaries commensurate with the qualifications demanded of them, the conditions to which attention is drawn by THE SUN'S correspondent are brought about because there is no uniform wage scale in the differthere is no uniform wage scale in the differ-ent departments. The eligible list referred to was prepared at the request of Presi-dent Cromwell of Richmond. He wanted ome topographical draughtsmen and he The men who took the examination and who got on the eligible list were draughtsmen who, for the most part, were employed in other boroughs at a wage of 1,050. When they passed the examination hese men went to the Presidents of their boroughs and said they intended to resign because they could get \$1,200 a year in Richmond. The result was that their salaries were raised to the figure offered Mr. Cromwell and they stayed in their places. Because of this Mr. Cromwell old places. didn't get the draughtsmen he wanted, whereupon he asked for another exam-ination and agreed to pay \$1,350 to the successful competitors who were selected by him. At this figure he got the men he wanted and the September examination was for the purpose really of filling the vacancies thus caused in other depart-

"Unquestionably there ought to be a uniform and a higher scale of wages in all boroughs for men who are required to have such technical knowledge and education as topographical draughtsmen must possess. is true that one department pays its raughtsmen \$1,800 a year. That is the lock Department. But one of the Tax Dock Department. But one of the Tax Commissioners informed us some time ago that he thought \$900 was a sufficient yearly salary for topographical draughtsmen. As long as such conditions continue such complaints as those made by THE SUN'S correspondent will be inevitable."

Shot Through the Heart and Lives.

From the Lancet. Cures by suture of wounds of the heart are becoming more and more common Hitherto, however, all the cases reported have been of wounds caused by knife or sword, but M. Launay, a young surgeon attached to the Paris hospitals, has just reated to the Academy of Medicine the dehated to the Academy of Medicine the de-tails of a case in which the heart was pierced through by a revolver bullet. During the operation the bullet was found lying in the pericardial cavity. There were two wounds of the ventricle, one on the anterior surface and the other on the posterior surface. These were sutured with catgut. The pericardium was then sutured in its turn, and the flap of the thoracic wall was fastened in place. No drainage was employed and the patient re-covered without a single had symptom.

Ohio's Statehood.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A man the ther evening made the statement, anent the ap-troaching centennial of the admission of Ohio to 'nion, that that State had never been formally ited. Is this true? And if it is, may I inquire admitted. Is this true? And if it is, may I inquire admitted. Is this true? And if it is, may I inquire if the Ohio man is the kind of a man he is in politics, and Ohio not in the Union, what kind of a man would be have been if his section had been formally admitted to all the rights and privileges of a State? SEPT. 17.

It is a fact that Ohio was not formally admitted to the Union by proclamation of the President, as all other States have been since the formation of the 'nited States. Ohio formed a part of the Northwest Territory

from 1789 until 1802. On April 30 of that year the Seventh Congress passed an enabling act litting the establishment of a State in " the eastern division of the territory northwest of the River Ohio," and granting to such State one Representative in Congress. Under this act a Constitution was formed by a convention which completed its work Nov. 20, 1802. Thereafter, on Feb. 19, 1803, a bill in Congress became a law, recognizing the State of Ohio as "on an equal footing with the original tates," as having "become one of the United States of America

The Lord's Prayer for the Agnostic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Let me, with all reverence, submit the Lord's Prayer in a form which even that seeker after God, the agnosticis not too critical, and whose heart inclines him o believe in an intelligent cause and being infinite which the veil of the unsolved universe yet hides a his spiritual vision, freed though it be from essories - may repeat, together with the Christian

of the twentieth century:

Our Father, who art, Hallowed be Thou to us.
Thy Ringdom is, Thy will be done. Give us this day
our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses,
as we forgive those who trespass against us. And
iet is not be led into temptation: but deliver us
from evil: for Thine is the Kingdom, and the power
and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

ALM.

An Error Corrected TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a despatch

from Rutland, Vi., printed in THE SUN on Sept. 14, the Rev. F. G. Stiles is referred to as at one time acting pastor of the local Advent Christian Church.
Mr. Stlies is not now and never has been pastor of
the Advent Church here. I have been the pastor
of the church for six years, and, through sympathy
with Stiles, have allowed him to speak a few times
in my enurch.

REV. H. W. HEWITT.

Cleopatra had just applied the asp to her breast. "Pike county won't be in it!" she exclaimed, as the poison coursed through her veins. "I'll bet his makes the best snake story of the year!"

And the editors, despite the breed of the serpent.

Peary's Action at Etah Before the Surgeon

Members of the Peary Arctic Club who were seen vesterday by a Sux reporter were still unable to give any satisfactory explanation of the trouble between Commander Peary and Dr. Dedrick which led Dedrick to quit the expedition and spend a year alone with the Esquimaux. Commander Peary started from Sydney, N. S., yesterday from Portland, Me., where he will stay for a short time. Dr. Dedrick has promised a full statement of his difficulty with the explorer, which is to be made

It was said vesterday afternoon by a gentleman who is in a position to know exactly whereof he speaks that before Dedrick left the Peary party last year there had been some anxiety about him on the part of other members of the party. According to THE SUN's informant when the relief ship Erik reached Etah in the summer of 1901 Commander Peary called Dr. F. A Cook, who was one of the party on the relief ship, to one side and talked to him about Dr. Dedrick. He also said to H. L. Bridgman, the secretary of the Peary "I want you to hear what I am going to

say to Dr. Cook. Then Peary said to Dr. Cook: "I want you to make a thorough and impartial examination of Dr. Dedrick. I know my own condition and do not want any doctor to tell me that I am not insane, but I want you to make as thorough an examination of Dedrick as you can."
Dr. Cook did make such an examination.

according to THE SUN'S informant, but the result of it was not known to the informant. Subsequently Peary went in the Windward down into Inglefield Gulf and Dedrick went in the Erik with a party to do some shooting in Olrik's Bay. It was on the results of the product of the state of the sta shooting in Olrik's Bay. turn from this trip, at Etah, that Dr. Ded-rick left the Erik. His resignation had been accepted by Commander Peary in the meantime.

The status of Dedrick was merely that of a contract surgeon, the contract being subject to cancellation at any time at the pleasure of Peary. When Dedrick qu the Etah Peary had already left to continu When Dedrick quit his work. There was some discussion on his work. There was some discussion on the Erik after Dedrick went ashore as to whether he should be brought, back by force or not. Dr. Cook then advised, according to THE Sun's informant, that no force be used, because of the danger that it would affect seriously Dedrick's condition.

THE SUN man to whom this information was given yesterday afternoon saw Dr Cook later and submitted it to him. Dr Cook said that he had nothing to add to this information or to subtract from it.

LUZON NEEDS FORESTERS. Not Enough Have Applied for \$1,800 and \$1,200 Jobs.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that another examination for forestry inspectors in the Philippine service will be held on Nov. 11, too few names having been added to the eligible list as a result of the examination of June 10. From the eligibles resulting from the forthcoming examination, it is expected that certification will be made to fill three places. two at \$1,800 each and one at \$1,200. To induce candidates to try for the vacancies the Commission remarks:

the Commission remarks:

This examination offers an excellent optunity to enter a service which has many attractive features, and to see a most interesting part of the world. The Philippine service is classified, and the law contemplates promotions on the basis of merit from the lowest to the highest positions. Thirty days' leave of Sundays and holidays, and those employees who are promoted to \$1,800 per annum are entitled to thirty-five days, or about forty days including Sundays and holidays. Leave is also cumulative, and at the end of three years those who have to their credit cumulative leave for two years may visit the United States without having the time in going to and returning from San Francisco charged against their leave. China and Japan are near at haid and are favorite places to visit during specifics. and are favorite places to visit during

A Study of Twentleth-Century Success Prof Dexter of the University of Illinois has studied the annual volume of "Who's Who in America the statistics of twentieth-century success The volume contains \$,602 names, and the presence of a name is assumed to be the sign of success. One person in every 600 inhabitants was so noted, and of them 3,237 had received the bachelor's degree at a college There were, in 1900, about 334,000 living graduates. Thus one graduate in every 106 was recorded as successful That is, the probability of American success is increased more than five and six-tenths times by college training, or, rather, is due to the selective influence of such training It is interesting to compare the number of successful men and womer in various professions. Prof. Dexter maker

he comparison for twen	17 -10m pr	OTGRAIO
an extract from his table	will suffice	e:
	Successful	Succes
Profession.	Men.	Won
ctor	. 54	
Artist	260	
Author	52N	
Professor (college)	1,030	
Editor	503	
nventor	26	
awyer		
Abrarian		
Musician		
Physician		
Scientist		
There are no Wamen m	embers of	Congre

There are no women

There are no women members of Congress, engineers, fuanciers, railway officials, sailors, soldiers, &c.

The musicians gain success at the earliest age, the scientists at an early age, the actor and the author next, the inventors gain their place slowly, no one below the age of 40 being included in the book. Women reach success in all callings, except in music and on the stage, later than their male competitors. Where the education has stopped with the high school the actors gain full recognition outckest, the business men next. Eichtx-four per cent of the successful men of business did not enter college, while 12 per cent, completed it. Of the financiers, is per cent are college graduates. The graduates of West Point and Annapolis stand very high in the scale of success, which can only be attributed to the thoroughness of their training. Forty per cent, of the lawvers have no more than a high school education; about 27 per cent of them have had for twenty years past a college degree and about 53 per cent, of the clergy are in like case. But the statistics show that the college-educated lawver's chances for success are about twice those of his less learned brother, and that of the ver's chances for success are about twice those of his less learned brother, and that of the college-bred physician about six times

The United States, 1892-1992.

It is not without profit to recall now and some of the changes that have occurred in our country during the past century. In 1800 its population was 5,308,483, about the same as that of Illinois in 1900 The population of the State of New York has increased, between 1800 and 1900, from 589,000 to 7.268,000. The centre of population of the United States was in 1800 near Baltimore: it is now far to the west in Ohio To journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in 1800 required three weeks; the trip is now made in eight hours. 1800 the area of the country was 900,050 square miles: in 1900 it was 3,846,505 The square miles: in 1900 it was 2,840,315. The
Government employed at the beginning of
the century about 1,400 civil servants; it now
controls more than 250,000. In the 100 years,
1800-1900, the number of post offices has increased from 900 to 77,000, their annual receipts from \$100,000 to \$10,254,579, their letters
from 2,900,000 to \$3,309,754,607 (beside 587,815,250
postal cards.) In 1800 the revenues of the
country were \$10,808,745 (\$2.04 per capita) and
its expenditures \$7,411,370 (\$1 to per capita) and
its expenditures \$7,411,370 (\$1 to per capita) and
its expenditures \$7,411,370 (\$1 to per capita) and
\$150,001,730 in 1900, \$1,598,407,141. The wealth
of the country at the beginning of the century
was \$1,800,000,000 in 1900 it was about \$94,000,000,000. The value of the products of
industry in 1800 was practically zero; in 1850
it was \$1,020,100,798; in 1900, \$18,222,576,339.
Finally, it is worth remembering that when
the milit was opened at Philadelphia a quantity of copper was imported from Europe to
be coined into cents. Government employed at the beginning of

The Modern Girl With the Carl. From the Chicago Tribune. There was a "hello" girl.
And she had a little curi
in the middle of her forehead.
When she was good
She was very, very good;
then she was bad she gave you to Right

MAYOR ATE SOME, SAYS HAWKES, Of the Dock Department Vlands the Comptroller Won't Pay For.

Comptroller Grout continues to hold up the bills of the Dock Department for lunch eons served to Commissioner Hawkes and so the of his subordinates on the department boat Manhattan. Some weeks ago TRE Sun described how the officials of the department persuaded the Comptroller that, by having a lunch cooked for them on the Manhattan for which they were willing to pay 50 cents a head, the city would gain because of the time which would be lost if the department employees were compelled to travel uptown to get their nidday meal But, however much the city may win on the time proposition, the

bills in the Comptroller's office show that in August the bills amounted to \$287.43, while only \$51 was paid for meals.

"I do not feel that I am called upon to say anything regarding the expense the Dock Department officials have incurred in hiring cooks and buying dear food," Mr Grout said vesterday, "but I do know that the bills will never be naid while they are the bills will never be paid while they are so much in excess of the department's credit. Probably the employees of the department will make up the deficiency out of their own pockets. The city does out of their own pockets. The city does not pay my luncheon bills and I don't see why the Dock Department should expect the city to pay for the meals served on the

derartment boat."

Commissioner Hawkes issued a statement last night in which he said that the steward and waiter who have been described as attending to the wants of the guests on the Manhattan have for years been in the pay of the department as messengers. He justifies the employment of a cook by mentioning that the Charities, Correction and Police departments each have cooks on their boats. Concerning the balance on their boats. Concerning the ball it is which the department owes to the city for the lunches, Mr. Hawkes says that the cook on the Manhattan in July was discharged because it was considered that his expenses were higher than they ought to have been and that the deficit was due to have been and that the deficit was due to some extent to the cost of the meal supplied to the Commissioners of the Land Office when they made an official tour of the port accompanied by the Mayor and others.

CHANCELLOR DAY COMPLAINED. Had Eight Small Boys Arrested for Climb-

ing a Tree-Court Discharged Them. SYRACUSE, Sept. 22.-The arraignment of eight small boys in police court this morning brought the Rev. Karl Schwartz, Dean of the Church of the Savicur, to their defence. The boys were arrested by order of Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University for watching a football game from a tree on Saturday. A charge of disorderly conduct mas made. Mr. Schwartz asked leave to address Police Justice Thompson and made some pointed remarks.

"For many years," said he, "the university students have been in the habit of tearing up sidewalks, knocking down fences and burning them up for firewood, ringing doorbells, parading the streets and making doorbells, parading the streets and making all kinds of noises in the night; in fact, doing everything that was possible to disturb the peace in that neighborhood, but nothing was ever said or done to them. They are allowed to go scot free. Now these boys, who are guilty of the terrible crime of being up in a tree, are hauled into police court and the chancellor wants them punished. The Court said he could not see where the boys had committed any crime and the boys had committed any crime and

discharged them. Chancellor Day was very angry when he heard that the boys were not imprisoned.

He said:
"Some day we will get some of these young rowdies fined and locked up. The police allow them to make all sorts of disturbances and even shoot at the faculty. And, worse than all, one of them sneaked into one of the laboratories on the pretence of getting a drink and said to the professor in charge: 'I want to smash your d—d face.' in charge. I want to smash your d-d fa. We can't stand any such thing as that.

CROKER'S FARM NOT FOR SALE. A Dairy of One Hundred Cows Makes : Pay a Fair Income.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 22 .-Richard Croker's stock farm is not for sale. Several attempts at securing it have been made by land holders here, but to no avail. When Mr. Croker acquired the choice estate of 500 acres known as Nestledown he in tended to breed and raise horses for the track, but the severe winters hastened the departure of the bloods to the Belle Meade Farm in Kentucky. A dairy of 100 cows now makes the farm pay a fair return. The cottage which Mr. Croker erected in 1893 remains intact, and as none of the furnishings are ever disturbed, color is given to the story that Mr. Croker will live here should be return from England next

spring.

The Croker property nearly joins the 1,000-acre estate of Richard M. Montgomery, the syndicate leader, and no doubt he is a bidder for the prosperous dairy Frank H Croker, the second sor has control of the Richfield property in his father's absence and there is no truth the idle story that the stables and cow sheds have not been kept in trim. the manager, is keen in his outlook for the Squire's welfare here.

TO SUBSTITUTE PEAT FOR COAL. Pennsylvania Strike Tending to Develop the Peat Industry in Canada.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 .- The Pennsyl vania coal strike is having such a serious effect on consumers of coal in Canada that United States Consul Seyfert predicts such a rapid development of the peat industry in Ontario province that the use of American coal will be to a large extent permanently superseded. Canada, he says, annually consumes nearly 3,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, all of which comes from Pennsylvania. He adds:

"Most of this is delivered during the summer months. The prolonged strike has changed the situation to such an extent that this summer to coal was delivered and a serious fuel famine confronts the people of this latitude. This condition of affairs of this latitude. Inis condition or affairs has given a tremendous impetus to the manufacturing of peat for fuel all over the province and will probably lead to the perfection of inventions so that this crude bog will, in course of time, be the leading fuel and to a large extent take the place of bard coal." hard coal.

Valuable Souvenirs in a Crazy Quilt. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Through the efforts of J. E. Crumbaugh, who had charge of the Missouri exhibits at the Omaha. Buffalo and Charleston expositions, the directors of the Columbia Fair have

who had charge of the Missouri exhibits at the Omaha. Buffalo and Charleston expositions, the directors of the Columbia Fair have secured for exhibition purposes at this year's fair, which will be held the first part of August, a very curious and valuable quilt. The quilt is valued at \$3.00, and contains more than 200 pieces of goods cut from dresses and neckties worn by famous women and men. Each piece of goods is accompanied by an autograph letter. These letters theirselves form a rare collection, which it would be impossible to duplicate.

Among the contributors to this unique quilt are the following: Alice and Phoebe Cary. John G. Whittler, Ouida, Louisa M. Alcott, Jean Ingelow, Mark Twain, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Charles Egbert Craddock, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Black, Henry Ward Beecher, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Gen. Lew Wallace, Paderewski, Patti, Rose Cleveland, Mary Curtis Lee, Mrs. Tom Thumb, Mrs. R. E. Lee, Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. J. C. Frémont, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlisle, G. G. Vest, Mrs. James K. Polk, Mrs. Jefferson, Thomas W. Keene, Sol Smith Russell, Fanny Davenport, Julia Marlowe and Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The contributions of Gen. Lew Wallace and several others were in the form of indelible autographs on silk Some of the singers sent pieces embroidered with bars of some famous songs. One of the pieces, embroidered in gold, was cut from the dress of the Queen of Delhi at the time her palace was looted during the Sepony Rebellion.

This quilt is the property of Mr. R. M. Yost of St. Louis. The pieces composing it were collected by him and his wife during sixteen years of travel about the world.

AID TO STATE CHARITIES Party Conventions Asked to Emphasiz

Value of Volunteer Help. This appeal, referring evidently to the legislation of last winter which centralized supervisory powers over State charitable and reformatory institutions in the hands of a fiscal supervisor, was sent to the press last night:

The undersigned, acting individually, as the representatives of others interested in the welfare of the unfortunate in this State who are dependent upon public care for port, respectfully request the two g political parties in this State to include

political parties in this State to include the following principles in their respective platforms in the coming conventions:

First—That the administration of the State hospitals for the insane. State charitable and reformatory institutions, and the State prisons be absolutely free from partisan influences of every description.

Second—That these institutions be conducted on progressive lines with due regard to economy, particularly of that form which is to be secured by scientific improvement of administration and for the welfare of the inmates of the institutions and the protection of the State against the evils of disease, dependency and crime.

inmates of the institutions and the protection of the State against the evils of disease dependency and crime.

Third—That citizens of the State acquainted by service and experience with its philanthropic activities, should be invited to share in the management of the State institutions as a means of preserving these institutions from all danger of political influences which would be a great detriment to the unfortunates under their care and a lasting injury to the State.

We submit that the experience of years has shown the importance of the adoption of these principles and of their practical enforcement in the management of the State adoption by both the great political parties of this State at their coming conventions.

JACOB H. SCHIFF. ABRAM S. HEWITT. GEORGE F. CANPIELD, R. FILTON CUTTING, CHARLTON T. LEWIS, NATHAN BIJUR EUGENE A. PHILBIN, THOMAS M. MULRY, HENRY RICE,

CHINA CAN'T RESIST LONG.

She Must Succumb to Encroachment Says Home-Coming Bishop Moore.

Bishop David H. Moore, who has been stationed in Corea, China and Japan, ar rived in this country on Saturday, travel ling home by way of Manchuria, Siberia, Russia, Germany and England, and spoke yesterday at the meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association principally about Siberia.

"The Transsiberian railway is the biggest thing in the world," said the Bishop "It is bound to revolutionize traffic and to bring the East days and even weeks neare bring the East days and even weeks nearer to America. I rode almost 5,000 miles, with the exception of one small break, entirely by rail. I call it providential that Russia secured Port Arthur and was enabled to put the terminal of its great road there. It means much for America."

Bishop Moore said that he did not believe that China could not resist the encreacher the state of the said that the did not believe that the said that the great the said that the said that the said that the said the said that the said th

ments of the other nations for a very long time, but as individuals the Chinese would time, but as individuals the Chinese would in time become the peers of the world. As far as Christianity went, he added, he key of the East is Japan. If the other Eastern countries are to be saved, Japan must be first.

PARK AVE. TUNNEL LAWFUL. . S. Court Throws Out Mrs. Huntington's

Injunction Suit. Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court denied yesterday with cost the application of Arabella D. Huntington, widow of Collis P. Huntington, for an injunction restraining the Rapid Transit Commissioners from proceeding with the tunnel work in front of her property at 63 and 65 Park avenue. In July Mrs. Huntington and Charles T. Barney, also a Park avenue property owner, applied to the Supreme Court of the State for an injunc-tion, alleging that the Rapid Transit Commission was illegally proceeding with tunnel work under an amended plan which if followed, would result in damage to their property. The Supreme Court sustained the commission, but meantime similar applications had been made in the United States Circuit Court, violation of the Federal laws being alleged. Justice Lacombe says there is no case within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY'S REOPENING. An Increase of 600 Students Expected

Prof. Baird Drops Out. The seventy-third year of New York University will begin to-morrow with the opening of the school of applied science Last year the university mustered 1,800 students, and an increase of 400 is expected this year. Fifty freshmen have already matriculated, and many more will be on hand to-day and to-morrow. For the first time since the building of the dormitories they are filled and students are obliged

to board at private houses.

The faculty has suffered a loss in the retirement of Dr. Henry Martyn Baird, who has been for forty-three years head of the Greek department. Ill health has forced reek department. him to resign, and he has been made professor emeritus of Greek by the faculty The law school, and University Bellevue Medical School open on Oct school, and University and The other six schools begin work a week earlier.

IN GEN. SIGEL'S MEMORY.

Committee Formed to Erect a Monument to the German-American Patriot THE SUN is asked to announce that sub-

criptions may now be made for the monument to the memory of Gen. Franz Sige the German-American patriot, who served the Union with distinguished gallantry in A committee of prominent citizens has

A committee of prominent citizens has been formed to administer the funds sub-scribed. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Richard H. Adams, treasurer, at the Yorkville Bank, Third avenue and Eightyfifth street, Manhattan.
These are the officers of the Mem.
Committee: P esident, Stewart L. W.

ford; vice-president, Carl Schurz; treasure; Richard H. Adams; secretary, Francis Irsch Other members are Edward Uni John Becker, F. Dannbacher, George Ehre John W. Fleck, Charles Gunther, William Peter, Charles A. Schieren, Jacob H. Schiff and Dr. Gustav Scholer.

Southern Candidate for Speaker. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22 .- It is announce

from Mississippi that John Harpe Williams of the Eighth Mississippi Congress distric will be the Democratic candidate for the Speakership of the next house. To-day Mr. Williams formally announced his car didacy. Personal friends who have been at work for for him some time and who have written to the Democratic candidates Congress say that they have secured ass r ance from nearly every Democratic gressman from the South and promise of such support that they believe that Wil-liams will be the only candidate in the

Verdict on the Accident to the Breakly WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.-The requirements the court of inquiry which met at the Brolyn navy yard to investigate the acto the armored cruiser Brooklyn, flugs of Rear-Admiral Coghlan, in New York ford harbor during the mock attack that place, was received at the Navy partment to-day. The court found the Brooklyn struck an uncharted struction through no fault of officers crew. In exonerating everybody of the court says that the ship was careful navigated.

Horace Mann Schools Begin the Year Wel The Horace Mann schools of Teacher College began their year yesterday wit the largest enrolment in their history. the largest enrolment in their history, new building will be taxed to accommoda all the applicants for admission. It schools, this year, contain a kindergarder an elementary department of eight gradand a high school, and there are addition facilities for hand work and phys.